

What I claim as my invention is:

1. An oscillating circuit to determine, in a continuous fashion, the purity of single or multi-component liquids from the static dielectric permittivity in the region of static permittivity, related to a measuring cell through which the liquid to be examined for purity flows, which comprises that in the absence of standard and micrometric capacitors, said measuring cell has a capacitance in vacuum of between 150 and 200pF, linked to said oscillating circuit through a connection box that is linked to said circuit through an inductance previously determined as a function of the permittivities to be determined, the section of the wires of which is approximately 0.01 to 0.1 mm and its nucleus is of air or of a ferromagnetic material, being said cell and connection box linked both at once to a multimeter and said oscillating circuit connected to a frequency meter, also said multimeter and frequency meter are connected to a computer.

2. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the range of frequencies in the static region in which the circuit operates is below 1 MHz and preferably between 10 and 200 kHz and more preferably at 100kHz.

3. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the inductance value is approximately 2.5 to 4.5 mHy.

4. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the ferromagnetic material is ferrite.

5. The circuit of claim 1, wherein the changes in frequency do not exceed 20 Hz after several hours of continuous operation.

6. The circuit of claim 1, wherein said cell is composed of parallel plates either planar or cylindrical, with a plate separation not above 5 mm and not below 0.5 mm.

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6. The circuit of claim 1, wherein said oscillating circuit is of the RLC type.

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7. A measuring procedure for the determination of the electric permittivity of single or multi-component liquids using the oscillating circuit of claim 1, which comprises:

- determining the inductance value needed for the circuit of the present invention so that it generates an oscillation frequency of values between 50 and 200 kHz,
- determining the wire sections and the nature of the nucleus to be used in the inductance in
- agreement to the value found,
- determining the measuring cell capacitance value needed so that both when empty and filled, the circuit is made to oscillate within the desired frequency range,
- determining the residual capacitance of the cell through the use of an adequate liquid standard,
- adjusting the cell temperature by means of a thermoregulating device or by determining, through measurement with a thermistor placed in the cell, the temperature of said cell both empty and filled,
- having the liquid flow through the cell,
- recording the frequency values of both the empty and filled cell with a frequency meter connected to a computer,
- establishing the permittivity value of the fluid in real time through the calculations performed by the computer by means of a previously uploaded program and,
- comparing, through the uploaded program, the degree of coincidence of the determined permittivity with that expected as compared with the previously stored permittivity values.